

**In the Specification:**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24 line 19 with the following amended paragraph:**

Lee-type binary metal stripe gratings were realized for forming radial and azimuthal polarization, by the process described above for the transversely varying gratings. For the radial grating,  $r_0$  was 5 millimeters and  $\Lambda_0$  was 2 microns, so that  $r$  was between 3.3 millimeters and 5 millimeters and  $\Lambda$  was between 2 microns and 3.2 microns. For the azimuthal grating,  $r_0$  was 2.4 millimeters and  $\Lambda_0$  was 2 microns, so that  $r$  was between 2.4 millimeters and 5 millimeters and  $\Lambda$  was between 2 microns and 3.2 microns. Figure 12A shows, schematically, the geometry of the radial grating. Figure 12B shows, schematically, the geometry of the azimuthal grating.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 27 line 3 with the following amended paragraph:**

The polarization state of light can be described as a ~~stokes~~ Stokes vector  $(S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3)^T$ . In general,  $S_0^2 \geq S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2$ , with equality holding only for a fully polarized beam. In the Stokes representation, a polarizer with complex amplitude transmission coefficients  $t_x, t_y$  is represented by the 4 x 4 Mueller matrix: